

U.S. ARMY COMMAND AND GENERAL STAFF COLLEGE  
FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS

Abstracts Of Master Of Military Art  
And Science (MMAS)  
Theses And Special Studies



1982 - 1983  
Annual Edition



DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT A

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19950523 051

REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE		Form Approved OMB No. 0704-0188	
Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 1 hour per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to Washington Headquarters Services, Directorate for Information Operations and Reports, 1215 Jefferson Davis Highway, Suite 1204, Arlington, VA 22202-4302, and to the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (0704-0188), Washington, DC 20503.			
1. AGENCY USE ONLY (Leave blank)	2. REPORT DATE 1983	3. REPORT TYPE AND DATES COVERED	
4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE Abstracts of Master of Military Art and Science (MMAS) Theses and Special Studies 1982-1983		5. FUNDING NUMBERS	
6. AUTHOR(S) USACGSC, Office of the Director, Graduate Degree Program, 1 Reynolds Ave, Bldg 111, Fort Leavenworth, KS 66027-1352		8. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER	
7. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) United States Army Command & General Staff College Graduate Degree Program 1 Reynolds Ave, Bldg 111 Fort Leavenworth, KS 66027-1352		10. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY REPORT NUMBER	
9. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) UNITED STATES ARMY COMMAND AND GENERAL STAFF COLLEGE Graduate Degree Program 1 Reynolds Ave, Bldg 111 Fort Leavenworth, KS 66027-1352		11. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES	
12a. DISTRIBUTION/AVAILABILITY STATEMENT  Approved for public release; distribution is unlimited		12b. DISTRIBUTION CODE	
13. ABSTRACT (Maximum 200 words)  This volume brings together all abstracts of Master of Military Art and Science (MMAS) theses completed at USACGSC during the academic term of 1982-1983.			
DTIC QUALITY INSPECTED 5			
14. SUBJECT TERMS		15. NUMBER OF PAGES	
		16. PRICE CODE	
17. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF REPORT Unclassified	18. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF THIS PAGE Unclassified	19. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF ABSTRACT Unclassified	20. LIMITATION OF ABSTRACT  Unclassified

Standard Form 296 (Rev. 2-89)  
Prescribed by ANSI Std. Z39-18  
298-102

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Master of Military Art and Science

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FOR THE COMMANDANT


  
STEWART R. KIDD  
Colonel, Armor  
Secretary

TABLE OF CONTENTS

How to Use This Book	ii
List of Unclassified Subjects 1983	1
Theses by Year--1983	3
Thesis Abstracts	6
List of Classified Subjects 1983	24
Classified Thesis Titles	25
Classified Thesis Abstracts	26
Author List	27

Accession For	
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## HOW TO USE THIS BOOK

This edition brings together all abstracts of Master of Military Art and Science (MMAS) theses completed at CGSC from 1982-1983. The subject section is designed to fit the areas of research emphasized by the MMAS student. Because of the primary military thrust of the subject matter, headings such as "U.S. Army," "War," or "Combat" have been omitted in favor of more precise captions.

Some titles have been listed in several places in the subject section, as appropriate. The numbers following the subject heading correspond to the titles in the list of theses, by year of completion. Abstracts and the number of pages in the theses are found in the body of the volume.

Copies of theses written after 1975 have been placed on file in the Defense Technical Information Center (DTIC) and are available for public use. DTIC accession numbers for these theses have been included. Copies can be requested from the following address:

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Additionally, copies of every thesis are on file in the CGSC Library and may be obtained through interlibrary loan channels. Copies may be reproduced by the borrowing agency.

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The opinions and conclusions expressed in the enclosed abstracts are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the views of the U.S. Army Command and General Staff College or any other Government agency.

An author list is in the back of the volume.

# LIST OF UNCLASSIFIED SUBJECTS

AIR FORCES 499, 507, 517, 521  
AIR FORCE SPECIAL OPERATIONS FORCES 517  
AIR FORCE TACTICAL FIGHTER SQUADRONS 499  
AIRLAND BATTLE 507, 518  
AIRLIFT AIRCRAFT 497  
ANZIO 492, 502  
ARMOR 498  
ATLANTIC COMMUNITY 491  
AUTODIN 504  
AUTONOMY 510  
BATTLEFIELD COMPUTER SYSTEMS 504  
BATTLEFIELD INTERDICTION 507  
BATTLEFIELD SUSTAINMENT 494  
C-X 497  
CAMBODIA 493  
CLOSE AIR SUPPORT 507  
COMBAT UNITS 508  
COMMAND AND CONTROL 495, 496, 506  
COMMISSION 503  
COMMUNICATION 495, 514  
COMPUTER-ASSISTED SCHEDULING 499  
COMPUTER SYSTEMS 504  
COUNTERINSURGENCY 515  
CRIMEAN WAR 503  
CRISES 506  
CYBERNETICS 506  
DEPLOYMENT 494  
DISTRACTIONS 508  
DOCTRINE 498, 523  
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC 505  
EUROPEAN THEATER 497  
GENERAL CLARK 502  
GERMAN COMMANDER 492  
GERMAN DEFENSE DOCTRINE 523  
GERMAN GENERAL STAFF 495  
GROUND COMBAT 512  
GROUND COMMANDERS 521  
HONDURAS 501  
IBERIAN PENINSULA 491  
IMAGERY 521  
INDIGENOUS SOLDIERS 511  
INFANTRY TACTICS 516  
INSURGENCY 501  
INTELLIGENCE 518  
INTER-AMERICAN DEFENSE BOARD 520  
INTERVENTION 505, 506

INTRATHEATER ENVIRONMENT 497  
 KESSELRING 492  
 KHMER REPUBLIC 493  
 KOREA 512, 514  
 LANGUAGE COMPETENCE 514  
 LATIN AMERICA 501, 505  
 LEBANON 500, 509  
 LIDDELL HART'S DOCTRINE 516  
 MALARIA VACCINE 519  
 MANEUVER WARFARE 513  
 MIDDLE EAST 500  
 MILITARY AIRLIFT COMMAND SPECIAL OPERATIONS FORCES 517  
 MILITARY ASSISTANCE 493  
 MILITARY INTERVENTION 505, 506  
 MONGOL WARRIOR EPIC 513  
 MORALE 508  
 MOUT 498  
 NATO 491  
 NATIONAL SECURITY 514  
 NEPAL 510  
 NORTHEAST ASIA COMMAND 496  
 NORTHERN LUZON 511  
 PACIFIC THEATER 496  
 PHILIPPINE SCOUTS 511  
 PHILIPPINES 511, 515  
 PHYSICAL FITNESS 522  
 POLITICS 520  
 PORTUGAL 491  
 RECONNAISSANCE 521  
 REVOLUTION 501  
 RUSSIA 523  
 SCHEDULING 499  
 SECURITY 493, 520  
 SHI'A 509  
 SLEEP DEPRIVATION 522  
 SOFTWARE CHANGES 504  
 SPAIN 491  
 SPECIAL OPERATIONS FORCES 494, 517  
 STAFF FUNCTIONS 495  
 STRATEGY 502, 505, 507, 518  
 TACTICS 516, 518  
 TRAINING DISTRACTIONS 508  
 ULTRA INTELLIGENCE 502  
 US MILITARY COMMISSION 503  
 WW I 495  
 WW II 496, 514, 523

# UNCLASSIFIED THESES

## THESES BY YEAR

1983

	<u>Page</u>
491. The Iberian Peninsula in the Atlantic Community: Problems and Prospects (ADA132208) . . . . .	6
492. Kesselring: An Analysis of the German Commander at Anzio (ADA131237) . . . . .	6
493. Cambodia: Analysis of United States Military Assistance, 1970-1975 (ADA133443) . . . . .	6
494. Battlefied Sustainment of U.S. Army Special Operation Forces (SOF) During Mid-Intensity, Short-Duration Conflict (ADB077120L). . . . .	7
495. The German General Staff in World War I (ADA139483)). . . . .	7
496. An Analysis of the United States Army Command and Control Organization in the Pacific Theater: World War II to 1983 (ADB077058L). . . . .	8
497. C-X Operational Effectiveness in the Intratheater Environment (E750841). . . . .	8
498. Adequacy of Doctrine for Armor in MOUT (Military Operations on Urban Terrain) (ADB078445L) . . . . .	9
499. Computer-Assisted Scheduling for Air Force Tactical Fighter Squadrons (ADA133271). . . . .	9
500. Lebanon in the Middle East Subordinate System (ADA138031). . . . .	9
501. Honduras: Will the Revolution Come? (ADB077059L). . . . .	10
502. The Influence of Ultra Intelligence upon General Clark at Anzio (ADA133317). . . . .	10
503. The U.S. Military Commission to the Crimean War, 1855-1856 (ADA133315). . . . .	11
504. Distribution of Software Changes for Battlefield Computer Systems: A Lingering Problem (ADA133269). . . . .	11
505. Military Intervention in Latin America: Analysis of the 1965 Crisis in the Dominican Republic (ADA133268) . . . . .	12
506. The Myth of Omniscient Cybernetics (ADA133270) . . . . .	13



507.	Close Air Support and Battlefield Interdiction in the Airland Battle (ADB077031L). . . . .	13
508.	Eliminating or Controlling Training Distractions in the United States Army Units (ADA136825). . . . .	14
509.	The Expanding Role of the Shi'a in Lebanon (ADB075639L). . . . .	14
510.	Nepal: Quest for Survival (ADA136623) . . . . .	14
511.	The Philippine Scouts: A Case Study in the Use of Indigenous Soldiers, Northern Luzon, the Philippine Islands, 1899 (ADA138032). . . . .	15
512.	The U.S. Ground Combat Presence in Korea: In Defense of U.S. Interests or a Strategic Dinosaur (ADA138289). . . . .	15
513.	The Mongol Warrior Epic: Masters of Thirteenth Century Maneuver Warfare (ADA136620). . . . .	16
514.	National Security and Language Competence: U.S. Armed Forces and Transnational Communication (E750868). . . . .	16
515.	Employment of Natives in Counterinsurgency Operations in the Philippines (E750871). . . . .	17
516.	Modern Application of Liddell Hart's Doctrine on Infantry Tactics (ADA136622). . . . .	17
517.	Air Force Special Operations Forces (AFSOF) to Military Airlift Command Special Operations Forces (MACSOF): Air Force Support of Special Operations Forces (ADB077057L). . . . .	18
518.	Army Intelligence Officer: Prepared for Future Tactical and Strategic Multi-Disciplined Intelligence Tasks? (ADA136621) . .	18
519.	Military Need for Research and Development of a Malaria Vaccine (ADA133267). . . . .	19
520.	The Inter-American Defense Board: A Study in "Alliance" Politics (E750865). . . . .	20
521.	Improving Air Force Imagery Reconnaissance Support to Ground Commanders (ADA132209) . . . . .	21
522.	Physical Fitness as a Moderator of Cognitive Degradation During Sleep Deprivation (ADA131962). . . . .	21
523.	Standing Fast: German Defensive Doctrine on the Russian Front During the Second War (ADA140366) . . . . .	21



ABSTRACTS

6WPC1169j/MAR85

491. THE IBERIAN PENINSULA IN THE ATLANTIC COMMUNITY: PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS, by LTC Joao A. Bento Soares, Portuguese Army, 138 pages.

The advent of democratic regimes in Spain and Portugal by the mid-seventies has conveyed new dynamics in the relationship between the two countries which are now trying a full integration in western Europe. For a better understanding of the evolution till present-day situation, a brief historical overview of both countries is also provided.

Spain's adhesion to NATO in 1982 represented a sizable reinforcement for the West vis-a-vis the impressive Soviet military establishment during the last decade. The pros, cons, and other related problems to such a move are herein discussed.

Spain and Portugal share the Iberian Peninsula--an important geostrategic area; a synergetic effect can be anticipated through integrated roles for Spain and Portugal under a NATO framework. Despite the current trends of the new Spanish Socialist government to halt Spain's entry into the NATO military structure, this ultimate goal is still a challenge expected to be overcome in the 1980's. The mutual interest by the Iberian countries in NATO will undoubtedly result in a strengthened and united Western Europe and a formidable opponent for the Soviet Union to consider.

492. KESSELRING: AN ANALYSIS OF THE GERMAN COMMANDER AT ANZIO, by Captain Teddy D. Bitner, USA, 112 pages.

This study attempts to analyze the decisions made by Field Marshal Albert Kesselring prior to and during the battle of Anzio in February 1944. The focus of the investigation is on Kesselring's decision to shift Army Group reserves from the Rome area prior to the Allied amphibious assault at Anzio on 18 January 1944, then his involvement in the development and execution of the German counterattack against the Allied beachhead conducted on 16 February 1944.

The investigation reveals that Kesselring, the Army Group Commander, made a proper and effective decision in committing the Army Group reserves to the German defensive line prior to the invasion, and that his involvement in the development and execution of the German counterattack at Anzio was doctrinally sound and generally effective.

493. CAMBODIA: ANALYSIS OF UNITED STATES MILITARY ASSISTANCE, 1970-1975, by Major Kenneth R. Bowra, USA, 343 pages.

This study attempts to serve as a historical study and analysis of the United States Military Assistance Program to Cambodia during the period 1970-1975. The study is focused on the Military Equipment Delivery Team, Cambodia, which was charged with administering and directing the Military Assistance Program for the Khmer Republic.

It is hoped that this study will be of assistance not only to military historians, but also to those who may at some future time be charged with determining policy and organization, military doctrine, and training and tactics for the security assistance effort should the United States again be charged with providing support under special circumstances similar to those which existed in Cambodia.

494. BATTLEFIELD SUSTAINMENT OF U.S. ARMY SPECIAL OPERATION FORCES (SOF) DURING MID-INTENSITY, SHORT-DURATION CONFLICT, by Major Clarence R. Brown, USA, 236 pages.

This study analyzes the sufficiency of SOF battlefield sustainment techniques. It identifies aspects of deployment planning and employment unique to SOF. The study points out that those unique aspects result in intensity, short-duration conflict conditions. To set the stage, the study examines: plausibility of mid-intensity conflict; strategic mobility shortfalls; and the controversy surrounding SOF operational value.

The study analyzes deliberate deployment planning to trace how the planning guidance chain coincides with the TPFDD reporting chain. The discovery is made that the two fail to mesh. The analysis also points out inadequacies in JOPS procedures for SOF planning, plus, shortfalls in SOF automated deployment data.

Employment study focuses on the history of SOF from World War II--forward. Historical data is examined for generic types of SOF evolution. Additionally, common conditions that marked successful SOF employment are identified. Current doctrine prescribing command and control arrangements is introduced. Then, the interrelationship between employment, conditions, sustainment techniques, and command and control arrangements highlights the need for a fully unified SOF command structure.

Sustainment techniques are assessed for adequacy on the mid-intensity, short-duration battlefield. Hypothetical sustainment requirements are developed, then applied with current techniques in an employment vignette. Evaluation indicates that current techniques are marginal for the anticipated environment.

Finally, recommendations are made to improve deployment planning shortfalls. Additionally, the study recommends techniques to circumvent sustainment inadequacies caused by over-dependence on aerial resupply during short-duration, mid-intensity conflict.

495. THE GERMAN GENERAL STAFF IN WORLD WAR I, by Captain Larry D. Bruns, USA, 127 pages.

This study reviews the problems of the German General Staff during the First World War in an attempt to highlight successes and understand failures. The investigation focused on the traditional staff functions of

intelligence, operations, logistics and command, control and communications. To obtain a comparison, two epic battles on the Western Front were used, the Battle of the Marne in 1914 and the first spring offensive, Michael, in 1918.

This study revealed that the German General Staff did an excellent job in staff thought, planning, and execution. However, in the area of command, control and communications they were not as capable. The defeat at the Marne and the eventual failure of Michael were the result of command, control and communications problems which prevented the German General Staff from placing needed forces at a decisive point and time to obtain a strategic victory. These command, control, and communications problems provide a constant underlying theme for the defeat of German forces in the First World War. The United States Army faces many of the same command, control, and communications problems faced by the German General Staff almost 70 years ago. This study highlights the German errors so that the United States Army will not make the same mistakes.

496. AN ANALYSIS OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY COMMAND AND CONTROL ORGANIZATION IN THE PACIFIC THEATER: WORLD WAR II TO 1983, by Major(P) John L. Buckley, USA, 109 pages.

This study examines the need for reorganizing the United States Army command and control structure in the Pacific theater both to meet peacetime requirements and to ensure an effective transition to war. The investigation is focused on an analysis of historical experience, contemporary issues in the theater, and the results of the five most recent studies on the subject. The study postulates a detailed reorganization proposal, beginning with the establishment of a Northeast Asia Command.

Conclusions reveal that reorganization of the Army structure must be done in a joint context and must accommodate the sensitivities and complexities of both military and political requirements. The current structure, although workable, is not optimal to ensure a transition to regional, theater, or global war. Should an effective remedy not be applied before the outbreak of hostilities in the region, the price of transition will be expensive in both time and resources. That remedy should be in the form of a Northeast Asia Command.

497. C-X OPERATIONAL EFFECTIVENESS IN THE INTRATHEATER ENVIRONMENT by Major Donald M. Dessert, Jr., USAF, 114 pages.

The C-X has been proposed as the solution to both the intertheater and intratheater airlift shortfalls. It is primarily a strategic airlift aircraft capable of airlifting outsize cargo with the additional designed-in capability to allow it to perform the tactical airlift role. This paper analyzes the C-X's operational effectiveness in the European theater environment in terms of capabilities, mission, and survivability/vulnerability to the threat. C-X capabilities were evaluated through comparison of

the proposed C-17 to the requirements stated in the Request For Proposal (RFP) and existing airlift capabilities. Doctrine for the C-X mission is nonexistent; therefore, existing airlift doctrine was reviewed for applicability. Survivability/vulnerability was assessed through application of the C-17's mission and design characteristics to the expected European Threat.

Although possessing the capability and supported by existing airlift doctrine, the C-X is found to be effective, both for direct delivery if restricted to the theater rear and for intratheater airlift no further forward than the division rear in the main battle area.

498. ADEQUACY OF DOCTRINE FOR ARMOR IN MOUT, by Major Michael J. Dormeyer, USA, 129 pages.

This study examines the current written doctrine to determine if it is adequate to provide the fundamentals, principles, and techniques needed by the armored forces of the United States Army to conduct operations on the urban battlefield.

By examining the evolution of our doctrine since World War II and the lessons learned from significant urban battles of the war, the study evaluates our present doctrine and synthesizes new ideas and applications for improving the weak areas.

The study concludes that the current doctrine does not provide sufficient "How-to-Fight" information for our armored forces to enable them to train and fight on the urban battlefield. It offers recommendations based on some of the new ideas developed for overcoming this deficiency.

499. COMPUTER ASSISTED SCHEDULING FOR AIR FORCE TACTICAL FIGHTER SQUADRONS, by Major Brian C. Dugle, USAF, 119 pages.

This project develops an algorithm modeling part of the squadron scheduling function. The thesis includes a description of the scheduling function, brief descriptions of some work previously published on computer aids to scheduling, and describes the approach taken in developing the algorithm. The bulk of the thesis is a listing of the programs written to demonstrate the algorithm. The programs are written in Microsoft BASIC-80, version 5.21, which is compatible with the Cromemco microcomputers supplied to fighter squadrons in the Air Force. The programs allow data entry for a weekly schedule, show which pilots are qualified and available for each activity, and allow selection of an individual pilot for each.

500. LEBANON IN THE MIDDLE EAST SUBORDINATE SYSTEM, by Lieutenant Colonel Nassib S. Eid, Lebanon, Army, 192 pages.

This thesis studies Lebanon in the Middle East Subordinate System. It outlines Lebanon's individuality, the people's attitudinal prisms, and their

attachment to Western values and ethics, as well as their link to the hinterland through Lebanon's arabity. This study does not focus on the Arab-Israeli problem, but only looks at it as it applies to Lebanon's stability, a stability threatened during the crises of 1958 and 1975-76 and in the following years. It underscores Lebanon's uninterrupted friendly relations towards the United States, which in its preoccupation with major issues in the Middle East, neglected to perceive Lebanon's individuality. Although the Israeli invasion of Lebanon was the catalyst that brought the United States closer to Lebanon, it is hoped that the full partnership of the United States in negotiations for peace in the region will be a long-lasting, mutual commitment. America's understanding of the uniqueness of Lebanon, it is believed, should serve the interests of both Washington and Beirut in the seemingly endless turbulence of the Middle East.

501. HONDURAS: WILL THE REVOLUTION COME?, by Major Hector Rene Fonseca L., Honduran Army, 122 pages.

The purpose of this thesis is the examination of Honduras today from a socio-economic and politico-military perspective to determine what internal conditions exist which make Honduras prone or vulnerable to insurgency. The research concentrates on the internal factors for insurgency in Honduras. It surveys the internal conditions of the neighboring countries of El Salvador, Guatemala, and Nicaragua and the Soviet-Cuban strategies in Latin America as a contributing factor in nurturing revolutions outside their own borders.

The research is based on historical records and comparative studies of revolutions. The analysis reveals that because of the present socio-economic and political conditions, Honduras does not present a target for insurgency from within. The author does not discount, however, the possibility that if the government abandons or reduces the intensity of its aggressive improvement programs, the insurgencies in neighboring countries may subsequently be the catalyst to allow or cause them to 'spill over' into Honduras.

502. THE INFLUENCE OF ULTRA INTELLIGENCE UPON GENERAL CLARK AT ANZIO by Major Arthur F. Fournier, USA, 196 pages.

This study addresses the operational use of Ultra intelligence information during the preparation and execution of Operation Shingle or the invasion by Allied forces at Anzio 22 January 1944. At the heart of this discussion is the controversy over whether General Mark Clark received, appreciated, and reacted to Ultra. In addition, the other operational and logistical considerations are examined to fully understand if General Clark was capable of exploiting a window of opportunity or temporary vulnerable German situation after Allied forces were ashore at Anzio.

As background, the study examines briefly the origin of Ultra and how this information was processed as well as disseminated during World War II, in Italy. The Allied military strategy, as it evolved from Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt, is also briefly described to place Anzio in perspective with the upcoming invasion of France (Operation Overlord) and establish the strategic situation that influenced decisionmaking in the Mediterranean theater.

503. THE U.S. MILITARY COMMISSION TO THE CRIMEAN WAR, 1855-1856, by Major Arthur T. Frame, USA, 98 pages.

This study examines the U.S. Military Commission sent by Secretary of War Jefferson Davis to observe the Crimean War in 1855 and 1856, to determine why the commission was sent, where it went, and the results it achieved.

A survey of the literature on the U.S. involvement in the Crimean War in general, and the Military Commission specifically, indicates that little has been written on either. It is shown that while the official policy of the United States was strict neutrality, many private citizens involved themselves in the conflict. The nation was able to use the conflict to realize one of its age-old goals: recognition of the rights of neutrals on the seas. The U.S. Military Commission was the only official involvement in the conflict.

In a time of rapid national expansion and minimum military manpower resources, the three-man commission was sent to study the art of war as it was being practiced in Europe. It was to study the "new" technology in fortifications and armaments, and the organization of European armies to see if there might be some application to improve the effectiveness and capability of the U.S. Army in defending the vast new territory. Although extensive reports were written by the commission, little was incorporated until well into the Civil War.

504. DISTRIBUTION OF SOFTWARE CHANGES FOR BATTLEFIELD COMPUTER SYSTEMS: A LINGERING PROBLEM, by Major Webster E. Francis, Jr., USA, 86 pages.

To meet the demands of the tactical commander to rapidly increase the flow of information on the battlefield, automated command and control systems are being developed; thereby creating the possibility of catastrophic software failures which can render a computer useless or, even worse, provide erroneous information to the commander. When problems occur, software support must be provided immediately.

Current procedures for the distribution of urgent software changes are inadequate. Questionnaire responses from DOD software support centers confirmed that procedures are neither quick nor efficient. The primary methods used, mail or hand carrying, create time delays of a few days to



several weeks for the delivery of changes to OCONUS tactical units. The most effective, yet least used method, is electrical distribution via AUTODIN. AUTODIN allows for the rapid distribution of changes, but several factors severely limit its Army-wide application.

The problem with employing AUTODIN is the limited media output capability at the Telecommunications Centers. Data receipt is restricted to a 7- or 9-track tape or 80-column cards, neither of which interface the majority of the media employed by command and control systems being fielded. To use AUTODIN for the distribution of software changes for battlefield computer systems, other terminal capabilities and/or interfaces must be developed to meet the multi-media requirements of the Army.

505. MILITARY INTERVENTION IN LATIN AMERICA: ANALYSIS OF THE 1965 CRISIS IN THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, by Captain Frank E. Galati, Jr., USA 131 pages.

On the night of Wednesday, 28 April 1965, at approximately 1900 hours, the Sixth Marine expeditionary unit commenced operations in the Dominican Republic. For the first time since 1924 the United States Marines were back in that troubled nation. Before this confusing chapter in the history of United States and Latin American relations was over, an additional 22,000 U.S. paratroopers and Marines were committed to combat on that small island. This action ended the "Good Neighbor" policy of non-intervention in Latin America for the United States and established a precedent for intervening in the affairs of any Latin American country that threatens to become a "second Cuba."

The general peace and relatively democratic governments that the Dominican Republic has experienced since the 1965 crisis illustrate the purpose of this study. Simply stated, that purpose is to show that, in spite of post-Vietnam trauma, a tightly controlled military intervention in Latin America can successfully end an armed insurrection with favorable political results. This success can be gained even if the decision to intervene was based on confusing and inaccurate field reports; as was the case in this crisis.

The essential conclusions drawn from this study are: (a) if the United States must intervene it must do so rapidly and massively with its Latin American allies in order to prevent any side in the conflict from gaining a quick military advantage; (b) once in the country the U.S. must maintain as neutral a stance as possible; (c) Washington must absolutely keep its military means subordinated to a clearly stated, attainable, and negotiated political end; (d) rather than attempting to destroy the insurgent, intervening forces should isolate him on the ground and then include him in negotiations; (e) time must be allowed to work against the contending parties and in the favor of the intervening regional peacemakers.

The U.S. response to the Dominican crisis clearly shows that the often violent forces of change in Latin America can be controlled by intervention with the relative certainty of gaining a political solution acceptable, over time, to everyone. Whether or not the approach used to resolve the crisis can be used elsewhere in the region is debatable. However, in a rapidly deteriorating crisis, knowledge of how this success was achieved could help the policy maker or strategist in devising a rapid, decisive course of action, after other more peaceful efforts have failed.

506. THE MYTH OF OMNISCIENT CYBERNETICS, by CPT(P) Thomas B. Giboney, USA, 131 pages.

This study attempted to determine a command and control pattern of the NCA to the tactical commander during direct and rapid military intervention due to a crisis. A case study was made of five crises: Congo-1964, Son Tay Raid-1970, Mayaguez Incident-1975, Operation Paul Bunyan-1976 (Korean tree cutting incident) and the Iran Raid-1980. A comparison of the preferred solution developed from the predetermined apparatus (operational implementation) and the actual command and control of men and organizations of men (cybernetics) of each case developed a cybernetic pattern.

The NCA perceives it has "omniscient cybernetics" enabling it to effectively and efficiently control operations of any U.S. military force anywhere in the world. Omniscient cybernetics is a defective myth. During a direct and rapid military intervention in response to a crisis the increased involvement of the higher levels of command in tactical planning and execution severely lowered the chances of success of the operation. Conversely, the closer the similarity between the system, operational implementation, and the process, cybernetics, the greater chances of success. Three paramount ingredients narrow the gap and enhance success: the principle of unity of command, the principle of simplicity and coup d'oeil.

507. CLOSE AIR SUPPORT AND BATTLEFIELD INTERDICTION IN THE AIRLAND BATTLE, by Major David Hamilton, USAF, 57 pages.

This study details the requirements for the use of tactical airpower in AirLand battle doctrine. It evaluates the current doctrine on apportionment and allocation procedures used by a joint force commander. The investigation compares this doctrine with the existing capabilities to employ air support in a general war scenario.

An analysis of this subject highlights several areas of concern. Air Force and Army concepts seem to differ on the allocation of battlefield air interdiction. Current practices and procedures may not be responsive enough to support the scheme of maneuver in a general war scenario. The differing command and control procedures used for close air support and battlefield air interdiction may degrade the capability to provide flexibility and unity of effort in air support for the AirLand battle.

508. ELIMINATING OR CONTROLLING TRAINING DISTRACTIONS IN UNITED STATES ARMY UNITS, by Major Thomas A. Horton, USA, 84 pages.

This study attempts to determine how training distractions can be eliminated or controlled in combat units within an Army division. The investigation focuses on the identification and cause of training distractions and the commander's role in eliminating or controlling them.

Investigation reveals that the commander cannot eliminate or control all distractions to training. Some training distractions, such as personnel shortages and limited resources, are beyond the commander's ability to eliminate or control. The commander does, however, have the ability to eliminate or control many training distractions, such as low morale and conflicting problems.

A model is presented in this study to assist the commander in eliminating or controlling training distractions.

509. THE EXPANDING ROLE OF THE SHI'A IN LEBANON, by Major James C. Judkins, Jr., USA, 139 pages.

Distribution limited to U.S. Government agencies only; proprietary information. Other requests for this document must be referred to HQ TRADOC, ATTN: ATCS-D, Fort Monroe, Virginia 23651.

510. NEPAL: QUEST FOR SURVIVAL, by Major Pradip P. B. Malla, RNA, 117 pages.

This thesis examines how Nepal has historically resisted external domination and has survived through the politics of accommodation. Emphasis is placed on Nepal's relations with its two giant neighbors, India and China.

The study includes a historical review of Nepal's role and position as a buffer and as an actor in her own right. Three periods following Nepal's unification are examined: Nepal between the British Indian and Chinese empires, Nepal between newly independent India and newly-Communist China; and, Nepal since its determined emergence on the world scene in the early 1950's.

While India and China border Nepal, it is India which is of most concern. Growing Nepalese economic dependence upon India far outweighs the political threat of Communist China. Indeed, the dangers of Nepal being assimilated into Greater India are accentuated by such factors as geographical proximity, cultural and religious similarities, and political affinity. To counter this drift, Nepal has asserted herself more dynamically in the international arena. Other means have included accommodation with Nepal's powerful neighbors while simultaneously maintaining maximum internal and external autonomy.

The thesis concludes with an examination of the three components of Nepal's current strategy in her quest for survival.

511. THE PHILIPPINE SCOUTS: A CASE STUDY IN THE USE OF INDIGENOUS SOLDIERS, NORTHERN LUZON, THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, 1899, by Major Allan D. Marple, USA, 151 pages.

This study attempts to investigate how the Philippine Scouts originated and how they were used during the Philippine Insurrection. It focuses on determining the precedence for the U.S. Army's use of indigenous soldiers prior to 1899. Given this background and the situation in the Philippines during the first year of the Insurrection, this study examines the operational tactics employed by the U.S. Army, particularly Generals Lawton and Young, in utilizing Macabebe scouts to defeat the Philippine revolutionary army under Emilio Aguinaldo during the conventional portion of the fighting.

Findings reveal that the original Philippine Scouts were instrumental in supporting the defeat of the Filipino revolutionary army, nearly capturing Aguinaldo in November 1899. This they would accomplish in March 1901. Their performance was so impressive that Congress enacted legislation to institutionalize the Scouts as an official element of the U.S. Army garrisoning the Islands. The results of this study are compared to the Kit Carson Scout program during the Vietnam War with a view toward determining if the U.S. Army applied any lessons learned from the Philippine Scouts experience. Although the situations were similar, a first glance does not support the conclusion that the U.S. Army remembered the successes of the Philippine Scouts during the Vietnam War.

512. THE U.S. GROUND COMBAT PRESENCE IN KOREA: IN DEFENSE OF U.S. INTERESTS OR A STRATEGIC DINOSAUR, by Major Kelvin C. Marshment, USA, 117 pages.

This study attempts to determine if the U.S. ground combat presence in South Korea serves the best interests of the United States. The investigation is focused on the balance of power between North and South Korea, and the effect U.S. ground combat forces have on that balance. The study then discusses U.S. interests in Northeast Asia in an attempt to determine whether the U.S. ground combat presence and its effect upon the Korean Peninsula's balance of power do in fact further U.S. regional interests.

The thesis is introduced by a capsule history of the Korean Peninsula demonstrating the strategic importance of the peninsula and providing a background to U.S. involvement in Korea. In this context, the importance of the peninsula to Japan, the People's Republic of China, and the Soviet Union is explored as it relates to U.S. interests.

The analysis reveals a delicate balance of power between the two Koreas. The U.S. ground combat forces are found to provide a deterrent effect which other U.S. forces or aid are unable to provide. In terms of U.S. interests, the ground combat force demonstrates U.S. commitment to regional allies and plays a vital role in countering the Soviet threat in Northeast Asia. U.S. commitment to the security of the Republic of Korea results in a continuing ability to monitor and if necessary control Soviet naval activities in and around Soviet eastern ports.

The thesis further concludes that the necessity of a U.S. ground combat presence in South Korea will be dictated by regional events rather than a specific timetable. Until some mechanism, be it international pressure or an internal leadership change, changes the current hard line North Korean stance, a U.S. ground combat presence will be required.

513. THE MONGOL WARRIOR EPIC: MASTERS OF THIRTEENTH CENTURY MANEUVER WARFARE by Major Richard D. McCreight, USA, 175 pages.

This study attempts to illuminate some prevailing myths about the Mongol warrior. The investigation is focused on a review of the Mongol steppe warrior himself, his leadership with emphasis on Genghis Khan, the Mongol army's organization and doctrine, and a review of five selected battles demonstrating Mongol efficiency in war.

Investigation reveals that the Mongol warrior epic was more than a series of invasions across Eurasia by barbarian hordes. The Mongol application of strategic, operational, and tactical doctrine in the field was quite sophisticated and predates maneuver-oriented combat thought of this century by over 700 years. The void in military history and teaching of it can and should be filled by an understanding of the Mongol warrior epic, based on fact, not myth.

514. NATIONAL SECURITY AND LANGUAGE COMPETENCE: U.S. ARMED FORCES AND TRANSNATIONAL COMMUNICATION, by Major Kurt E. Muller, USAR, 154 pages.

Language competence has long been recognized as a required skill in the collection and analysis of intelligence. Previous experience in coalition warfare and current efforts at multilateral defense reveal the need for facility in other languages in operating with allies. Command and control may be affected significantly by the ability to communicate successfully between units of various nations. As operations in foreign areas also entail dealing with a population whose cultural background may differ from ours, language skill may be command interest for its contribution to civil-military cooperation.

This study looks at the historical use by the armed forces of languages other than English and at the means by which these skills were acquired. As multinational experiences are well documented for World War II and Korea, the study concentrates on these two conflicts.

515. EMPLOYMENT OF NATIVES IN COUNTERINSURGENCY OPERATIONS IN THE PHILIPPINES, by Lieutenant Colonel Antonio S. Nale, Philippine Army, 103 pages.

This study investigates the use of native forces in counterinsurgency (CI) operations in order to determine effective and ineffective employment roles.

The study reviews the effective employment and the effective use of native forces in CI operations in Malaya during the period 1948-1961, and the ineffective use of native forces in Laos during the period 1954-1971.

The study describes experiences of the Philippine Army using native forces in CI operations during the period 1946-1961, and the ineffective use of native forces in Laos during the period 1954-1971.

The study describes experiences of the Philippine Army using native forces in CI operations during the period 1946-1981. The author was a participant observer for many of these events.

This study finds:

1) that the Philippine Army effectively employed native forces in such roles as guides and scouts, porters, informants, security forces, and as members of regular combat units;

2) that the Philippine Army effectively used lessons learned from the British experience in Malaya and avoided ineffective roles for native forces from lessons learned from the French and American experiences in Laos.

3) that careful supervision, avoiding personal conflicts of interests, and integration of effective programs of psychological operations and civic action are essential to effective use of native forces in CI operations.

The study concludes that the experiences of the Philippine Army in the use of native forces for CI operations have general application to future CI operations in situations with similar cultural and political environments.

The study recommends the testing of concepts, development of doctrine for use of native forces in CI operations, and inclusion in appropriate contingency plans and training.

516. MODERN APPLICATION OF LIDDELL HART'S DOCTRINE ON INFANTRY TACTICS, by Lieutenant Colonel Ravindra R. Palsokar, India, 97 pages.

This study examines the modern application of Liddell Hart's doctrine on infantry tactics with emphasis on the expanding torrent method of attack and the tactical use of the indirect approach.

The study traces the development of Liddell Hart's theories of the mobile attack. What initially started as purely infantry tactics were soon adapted to the use of tanks, infantry, artillery and air, as combined teams. This doctrine of Liddell Hart was later effectively applied by the Germans during the Second World War, giving a new dimension to the concept of the mobile battle. This study examines the applicability of Liddell Hart's doctrine to both high and low technology environments. The Sino-Indian border conflict of 1962 is used as a case study to show that tenets of mobile warfare are applicable in most adverse conditions.

The study concludes that Liddell Hart's doctrine of mobile warfare still has applicability. The correct grouping of infantry and tanks with other essential arms, as combined arms teams is necessary for successful application of this doctrine.

517. AFSOF TO MACSOF: Air Force Support of Special Operations Forces, by Major Michael L. Scott, USAF, 96 pages.

This thesis studies the future doctrinal needs of the United States Air Force Special Operations Forces (AFSOF). It contains an introduction to Special Operations Forces, an analysis of their historical employment from 1957 to 1983, and an assessment of current special operations doctrine which governs the forces. The focus of the study is on the USAF support of the ground forces rather than the unilateral employment of the air forces.

Investigation reveals disparities between force usage and doctrine available to guide the force. Much of the doctrine is dated. The study recommends that the parent USAF major air command which has recently assumed control of the forces (Military Airlift Command) reassess and rewrite doctrine to provide more credible guidance to the AFSOF. The thesis recommends that USAF doctrine be rewritten to match the doctrine of ground forces which they support and, as much as possible, be published jointly.

518. ARMY INTELLIGENCE OFFICER: PREPARED FOR FUTURE TACTICAL AND STRATEGIC MULTI-DISCIPLINED INTELLIGENCE TASKS?, by Major Jimmie L. Slade, USA, 120 pages.

This study serves two purposes. First, it examines strategic and tactical intelligence as a profession, the effects of technology on intelligence tasks, and the requirements of the AirLand Battle Doctrine on the Army intelligence officer. Secondly, the study provides some thoughts on the preparedness of the Army intelligence officer to perform the essential multi-disciplined intelligence tasks vital to the 1980's and 1990's.

Foreign policy decisionmaking and tactical decisionmaking processes of the 1980's and 1990's will require intelligence that is based on both multi-disciplined collection systems and high-quality analysis. Collection



systems will be highly sophisticated and technical in order to support the advanced weaponry the AirLand Battle Doctrine requires. The need to reduce uncertainty in decisionmaking and the availability of vast quantities of information will make analysis more important. Also, the volume of information exchanged between strategic and tactical activities and vice versa will drastically increase.

This thesis reveals that the effects of profession, technology, and the AirLand Battle Doctrine require the Army intelligence officer to gain a broad background in order to perform his decisionmaking task in the future. The relationship between the decisionmaker and the Army intelligence officer remains the key to effective intelligence. The study recommends that procedures be established and implemented by a central office to develop the Army intelligence officer into a broad military intelligence officer.

519. MILITARY NEED FOR RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT OF A MALARIA VACCINE, by Major Kenneth E. Spencer, USA, 114 pages.

This study examines a military need for research and development of a malaria vaccine from several aspects: (1) The documentation of the incidence of malaria and the resultant noneffectiveness time experienced by American soldiers during two general and two limited wars; (2) an evaluation of past and current antimalarial prevention and control measures to institute during combat operations in endemic areas; (3) a review of the United States interests in two areas and assessment of the malarial threat in those areas; and (4) a comparison of the Army and the Navy malaria vaccine development programs.

The study reveals that the history of the United States Army is replete with soldier noneffectiveness time because of contracting malaria. Even though malaria was recognized as a disease of military significance as early as the American Revolution, it was a major cause of disease casualties during the Vietnam War. The preponderance of malaria casualties are generated in forward combat units where major breakdowns in antimalarial prevention and control measures occur. Consequently, malaria has had an influence on the outcomes of several battles involving American forces, and has serious implications in future combat operations in malarial endemic areas.

Currently, there is a worldwide resurgence of malaria due to resistance of the malarial parasite or Plasmodium to antimalarial drugs, and resistance of the mosquito vector or Anopheles to insecticides. These two factors exacerbate the malarial threat in future wars and pose formidable challenges to unit mission accomplishment in malarial endemic areas. Since antimalarial prevention and control measures have been only partially successful in past years, soldiers will need permanent antimalarial protection, prior to deployment, in future wars. Active immunization is the method of conferring permanent protection, but currently no active

immunization for malaria exist. Consequently, the author concludes that there is an immediate military need for research and development of a malaria vaccine.

520. THE INTER-AMERICAN DEFENSE BOARD (IADB): A STUDY IN "ALLIANCE" POLITICS, by Major William C. Spracher, USA, 182 pages.

This study attempts to determine how well the IADB has performed its mission within the inter-American security system. The investigation relies on historical analysis of the Board's performance over the past four decades, application of alliance politics theory, and interpretation of a questionnaire administered to both military and non-military students from the United States and Latin America.

Investigation reveals that the hemispheric security environment and the nature of the threat have changed tremendously during the period since the founding of the oldest international military organization in the Free World. Consequently, the Board has had to adapt, seeking new roles and functions while some of its members question its basic mission of planning for an external threat to the Western Hemisphere. Attempts have been made by the IADB to establish a more formal institutional link with the Organization of American States, but these have so far proven futile due to insurmountable political and bureaucratic hurdles.

The Board has performed many useful tasks, but usually in obscurity, due in part to contradictory security visions among its member nations and also to political intransigence stemming from distrust of the Latin American military. Looming over the entire inter-American military system is the fact of traditional dominance by the United States. Elements of this imbalance have begun to dissipate in recent years, but the resulting divisive tendencies have made it more difficult to maintain a sense of solidarity.

The study concludes that the IADB should be retained, but revitalized to fit the security needs and the political tenor of the times. Specific recommendations are offered in the final chapter, to include: (1) A closer, more formal relationship between the IADB and the OAS, or at least a formal charter for the Board delimiting the complementary roles of the two organizations; (2) establishment of an Inter-American Security Council to replace the impotent OAS Advisory Defense Committee and supervise intra-hemispheric peacekeeping efforts, preferably built around the IADB as a core element of military expertise; (3) greater involvement by the Board in nonmilitary activities related to security; and (4) consideration given to possible rotation of key leadership positions among the member states to signal U.S. desire to put a more multinational and credible face on this beneficial but poorly understood organization.

521. IMPROVING AIR FORCE IMAGERY RECONNAISSANCE SUPPORT TO GROUND COMMANDERS, by Major Elmer F. Symsock, USAF, 91 pages.

This thesis examines the evolution of concepts for the development and management of United States Air Force imagery reconnaissance systems and the application of these concepts to current Air Force support to Army ground commanders.

By examining the evolution of imagery reconnaissance operations, this thesis identifies principles of imagery support regarding critical information needs, exploitation techniques, reporting methods, the need for imagery rather than imagery derived information, and service approaches to dealing with constraints inherent in imagery support operations.

A generic imagery architectural model is proffered, based upon historic operations and current doctrine. This model includes the following functional components: acquisition sensors, receiver/processors, exploitation elements, transmission/dissemination media, and recipient processing.

522. PHYSICAL FITNESS AS A MODERATOR OF COGNITIVE DEGRADATION DURING SLEEP DEPRIVATION, by Major Henry L. Thompson, USA, 164 pages.

There has been considerable speculation in the military as to the ability of physical fitness to moderate cognitive degradation resulting from sleep deprivation during continuous combat operations. The purpose of this investigation was to test the hypothesis that the level of physical fitness would moderate cognitive degradation such that individuals in a high fitness group would show less cognitive degradation during sleep deprivation than individuals in a low fitness group. To test the hypothesis, 16 male ROTC students participated in a 48-hour field training exercise without sleep. Cognitive performance measures made at regular intervals throughout the exercise revealed significant cognitive performance degradation beginning at 24 hours. Degradation continued throughout the exercise. Performance decrements appeared to have recovered to pre-deprivation levels after 24 hours of rest. Analyses did not reveal a significant main effect of physical fitness level. Although there were several interesting findings, the physical fitness hypothesis was not supported.

523. STANDING FAST: GERMAN DEFENSIVE DOCTRINE ON THE RUSSIAN FRONT DURING THE SECOND WORLD WAR, by Major Timothy A. Wray, 396 pages.

This study examines the evolution of the German Army's defensive doctrine on the Russian Front from 1941 to 1945. It begins by reviewing prewar doctrine as expressed in German field manuals and professional journals. German defensive techniques are then traced throughout the war, with particular emphasis upon the elements of continuity in German doctrine. This doctrinal evolution is examined on three levels: what

substantive changes occurred, why those changes developed, and the methods by which the changes were put into effect within German units. Primary sources consulted in this investigation include wartime publications of the German Army High Command (OKH), unit after-action reports, and other doctrinal materials in the German Military Records Collection, National Archives.

ABSTRACTS  
OF  
CLASSIFIED THESES

LIST OF CLASSIFIED SUBJECTS

AIRLIFT C46  
BATTLEFIELD C46  
EUROPE C46  
HELICOPTER C47  
LOGISTICS C46  
NUCLEAR/CHEMICAL ENVIRONMENT C46  
TACTICS C46, C47  
TRANSPORTATION C46

CLASSIFIED THESES

THESES BY YEAR

1983

	<u>Page</u>
C46. (S) Tactical Airlift Support for U.S. Army Logistics Requirements on the European Nuclear/Chemical Battlefield (ADE751080) (U) . . . . .	26
C47. (S) Vulnerabilities of the Soviet Hind Attack Helicopter Threat (ADE751081)(U) . . . . .	26



C46. TACTICAL AIRLIFT SUPPORT FOR U.S. ARMY LOGISTICS REQUIREMENTS ON THE EUROPEAN NUCLEAR/CHEMICAL BATTLEFIELD (U), by Major Jeffrey S. Pace, USAF, 107 pages.

(U) This thesis examines the potential logistics transportation problems for the U.S. Army on a nuclear/chemical battlefield in Europe and the possible role of USAF tactical airlift forces in meeting transportation shortfalls generated in that environment. The study reviews current thought on the subject by an investigation of war plans, U.S. Army planning directives and other studies. The capability of USAF tactical airlift forces to operate in the nuclear/chemical environment is assessed, then linked to a postulated scenario in which new transportation requirements are generated as a result of Soviet attack with nuclear/chemical weapons.

(U) Investigation reveals important points on the capability of tactical airlift forces and vulnerabilities of the European transportation system. The main point is that tactical airlift capability and U.S. Army logistics transportation requirements must be linked in a common wartime environment for future study in greater detail.

C47. VULNERABILITIES OF THE SOVIET HIND ATTACK HELICOPTER THREAT (U), by Major Karl F. Whittenberg, USAF, 119 pages.

(U) This thesis describes some of the vulnerabilities with the Soviet HIND helicopter threat. It does this by limiting the discussion to command and control, equipment, and tactics. To insure accurate and timely information, the thesis uses recent intelligence documents which make the thesis SECRET NOFORN. No sensitive compartmented information was used in order to ease distribution requirements for maximum dissemination. Additional information at the all source level would add much to that contained in this discussion.

(U) The thesis discussion avoids an overly technical approach but orients the HIND vulnerabilities to an operational perspective. To do this, the vulnerabilities were identified and then analyzed to see how they would operationally limit HIND helicopter employment. This approach has an aviator flavor since it was written by a United States Air Force fighter pilot with extensive analysis help from United States Army attack helicopter pilots. There is no attempt to offer exploitation methods; that is left to engineers and strategists.

LIST OF AUTHORS

B

BENTO SOARES, Joao Afonso - 6  
BITNER, Teddy D. - 6  
BOWRA, Kenneth R. - 6  
BROWN, Clarence R. - 7  
BRUNS, Larry D. - 7  
BUCKLEY, John L. - 8

D

DESSERT, Donald M., Jr. - 8  
DORMEYER, Michael J. - 9  
DUGLE, Brian C. - 9

E

Eid, Nassib S. - 9

F

FONSECA-LOPEZ, Hector Rene - 10  
FOURNIER, Arthur F. - 10  
FRAME, Arthur T. - 11  
FRANCIS, Webster E., Jr. - 11

G

GALATI, Frank - 12  
GIBONEY, Thomas B. - 13

H

HAMILTON, David - 13  
HORTON, Thomas A.

J

JUDKINS, James C. - 14

M

MALLA, Pradip Pratap Bom - 14  
MARPLE, Allan D. - 15  
MARSHMENT, Kelvin C. - 15  
MC CREIGHT, Richard D. - 16  
MULLER, Kurt E. - 16

N

NALE, Antonio S. - 17

P

PACE, Jeffrey S. - 26  
PALSOKAR, Ravindra R. - 17

S

SCOTT, Michael L. - 18  
SLADE, Jimmie L. - 18  
SPENCER, Kenneth E. - 19  
SPRACHER, William C. - 20  
SYMSACK, Elmer F. - 21

T

THOMPSON, Henry L. - 21

W

WHITTENBERG, Karl F. - 26  
WRAY, Timothy A. - 21

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